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Rights of Citizenship Denied Civil Servants By Commission's Order

Under the American form of government as expressed in the Declaration of Independence and declared in the Federal Constitution every citizen has the right to participate in the processes for selecting all elective officers of the government. This right applies especially to the election of members of the House of Representatives and the Senate. It attaches to all citizens, whether they are civilians or employees of the federal government, says a statement issued by the American Federation of Labor, which continues:

"The citizen who takes an interest in national political affairs usually works and votes for or against the election of a candidate for the House or the Senate according to that candidate's public record. To deprive any citizen or group of citizens of this right is to deny them political essentials without which American citizenship means but little."

"Nevertheless, this deprivation is just what the United States Civil Service Commission does in its rules restricting the 'political activities' of employees of the government. The commission's rules are especially sinister in connection with the drastic pay cuts and other reactionary measures which the present Congress voted to impose on federal employees.

"Under the Constitution federal employees have the right to endeavor to defeat in the November election members of Congress who voted a \$2,000,000,000 dole from federal funds to banks and other institutions in financial distress, and then slashed the pay of government employees nearly \$100,000,000 a year on the pretext of necessity in balancing the budget.

"Federal employees also have the right under the Constitution to endeavor to elect members of Congress who voted against the federal pay cuts and opposed other legislation inimical to the interests of over half a million government workers.

"But the Civil Service Commission announces that it will recommend dismissal from the government service of all government employees who assert their political rights to oppose and attempt to persuade other citizens to oppose the re-election of wage-slashing representatives and senators and who favor and attempt to get other citizens to favor the election of representatives and senators who voted against the federal pay cuts.

"The Civil Service Commission threatens with dismissal all employees in the federal classified service who work for the election of senators or representatives who have favored maintaining the living standards of government employees and against the election of senators and representatives who have opposed maintaining those standards.

"This threat of dismissal is an economic terrorism utterly unworthy of an agency of the federal government. It flaunts the Declaration of Independence. It nullifies rights set forth in the Federal Constitution. It denies political liberty. It

sets up in the capital of the United States a despotism similar to the dictatorships imposed by the governments of Soviet Russia and Fascist Italy.

"The United States Civil Service Commission is not exempted from the provisions of the Federal Constitution. It should abolish without delay this gag on the constitutional rights of American citizens who are employees of the government."

Wage Cut on Mexican Lines Is Met by Strike and Tie-up

Associated Press dispatches from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, telling of the strike of 3500 employees of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Mexico Monday last said it was reported the Mexican government would insure operation of the road unless the strikers returned to their jobs within forty-eight hours.

The strike was called against a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

Previously it had been stated that if Chairman Cruz of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation upheld the men's representations that the wage cut was unjustified, he was empowered to order the maintenance of prevailing wage schedules. The report that operation of the line by government backing would be resorted to unless the strike was called off was interpreted to mean he had found the slash necessary as an economy move.

Reports from Nogales said the strike was officially called at noon and that announcement was made that all trains then en route would be permitted to proceed to destinations.

Prospect Is Bright For Relief Measure

A relief bill embodying compromises of the views of President Hoover, Speaker Garner and Senator Wagner appeared in prospect on Wednesday of this week as Senate and House conferees struggled to perfect the measure.

The negotiators have arrived at two tentative agreements. They approved the \$100,000,000 "mercy fund" suggested by the speaker for emergency aid, and loans of \$200,000,000 to the governors of the states to be distributed on the basis of population.

The spokesmen of both houses expressed confidence the completed measure would pass Congress and gain the President's approval.

To guard against a veto they are considering mere authorization of a building program, probably totaling \$500,000,000, instead of directing that the construction work be undertaken.

Through this provision, the President could direct the beginning of work or not, as he saw fit, thus placing the burden of responsibility for relieving employment through this means at the White House doorstep.

A moot provision is that for increasing the capitalization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to allow for loans for self-liquidating projects. Speaker Garner would have the corporation's fund increased by \$1,000,000, and make private individuals as well as corporations and taxing bodies eligible to receive loans for productive purposes.

CALIFORNIA
STATE

Rockefeller Cuts Pay And Totally Ignores His "Company Union"

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the lowly home of the company union introduced to a troubled world in 1915 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as a panacea for all labor troubles, wrote "Finis" to the greatest mockery of collective bargaining ever devised when it appeared before the Colorado State Industrial Commission in an effort to defend its second outrageous wage cut within a few months, says the Colorado "Labor Advocate."

The company which has sponsored the so-called industrial representation plan has abandoned it completely. There is no doubt of that now, even in the warped minds of its thousands of employees, who have long been misled, tricked, fooled and kidded into believing the company was sincere.

Nothing but "Empty Husk"

But after two wage cuts, both made in the arbitrary manner used by non-union employers who make no pretense at any form of collective bargaining, nothing remains of the plan but the empty husk. Even hope has flown; and with the exposure of this "shell game" comes the realization that nothing but real trade unionism ever gives the employees the protection they expected from the poorest substitute in the world, the company union.

All this, as has previously been intimated, was the outgrowth of hearings on the recently announced pay cut for miners employed by the "New Dime" Rockefeller company. A previous reduction of 10 per cent had been put into effect a few months ago over the protest of the employees.

Workers Absolutely Ignored

The industrial commission heard the oral protests of the workers at hearings held in Trinidad and Walsenburg. They heard employee after employee testify that earnings under the present wage scale were \$25 to \$55 a month. They also heard them testify that the company had ignored absolutely the workers' interests under the so-called representation plan by announcing the wage cut without so much as calling the men into conference to discuss the matter. The extent of the company's consideration was a formal announcement, required by law. The commission said:

Old Scale Not Living Wage

"We cannot see any reason for or justice in the proposition to reduce the wages of the employees in the coal mines 15 per cent, when the evidence shows these men are not receiving a living wage under the present wage scale. We cannot understand how they can live if the proposed reduction in the wage scale is put into effect. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is the first company to propose this 15 per cent reduction in wages. Naturally, its action will force the other bituminous coal operators to do the same thing."

"The employer informs the commission that the 15 per cent reduction includes the executive officers of the company as well as the men employed in the mines. We do not believe it is fair or just to reduce the wages of men receiving less than a living wage and then reduce the salaries of the executive officers only in the same per cent."

Unemployment Facts Bring Gloomy Outlook And Spreading Unrest

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the following statement on unemployment based on reports received from affiliated organizations. He states that if unemployment keeps on increasing as it has in the last few months 13,000,000 will be out of work next winter:

"The public seems entirely unconscious of the growing catastrophe that is upon us. Unemployment has been increasing this spring at a rate unprecedented even in the two years of distress we have just been through. From January to May, 1932, well over a million men and women have been thrown out of work in industry. The rate of increase this year has been considerably more than twice that of 1930 or 1931. Trade union figures for June show a still further increase. If unemployment keeps on increasing at this rate we shall have 13,000,000 out of work by next winter."

"While farm work has given temporary employment to several hundred thousand this spring, this should not obscure the fundamental changes indicated by these figures. Several million jobs are gone forever, due to labor-saving machinery. This is the significant fact which has immediate bearing on our future industrial progress. Unless work hours are shortened to create jobs millions will be permanently without income and dependent on charity. This huge loss of buying power will cripple our factories, mines, railroads, stores. Already consumer buying has dropped to less than three-quarters of normal."

"Our preliminary estimate of unemployment shows at least 10,800,000 out of work today. Trade union figures for the first part of June show the largest increase this year. Applying them to industry generally would indicate that at least 200,000 more have been thrown out of work since May. Farm work has provided some jobs, but unquestionably the number now out of work is nearly 11,000,000. Our weighted figures of all trades are: May, 22.8 per cent out of work; June, 23.6 per cent. This is an increase of eight-tenths of 1 per cent, while no other month this year has shown more than three-tenths."

"In June, according to union reports, 63 per cent were out of work in building, 41 per cent in clothing, 41 per cent in metal trades, 35 per cent in water transportation (seamen and longshoremen), 18 per cent in printing, 18 per cent in street transportation (truck drivers). Unemployment in building has increased in June, when it normally improves."

"The report for cities shows unemployment increasing in fifteen of our twenty-four reporting cities. Detroit and Cleveland report the highest unemployment, with New York, Paterson, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia following closely. The month has brought serious increases in Denver, Baltimore, St. Louis and San Antonio."

"From all present indications it looks as if next winter would be worse than anything we have yet experienced—unless we take the necessary constructive measures. Hunger and despair are spreading unrest among masses of our people."

"The only source to which these nearly eleven millions can look for jobs is the federal government. The government should take hold of the situation and set up the methods and the means for providing citizens with opportunities to earn bread, shelter and heat. This is the issue of the coming election."

HEAVY CROPS MEAN MORE WORK

The Great Northern Railway announced at St. Paul on Tuesday last that car repair shops employing 1559 men had returned to a full-time basis and that on July 5 the forces would be increased by 220 workers. W. P. Kenney, president, said excellent crop prospects throughout the road's area, with indications of heavy tonnage to be moved, were responsible for the increased employment.

CONTRACTORS FINED

Fines totaling nearly \$300, together with suspended jail sentences, have been meted out to six Los Angeles contractors convicted on charges of operating without a license in violation of the state contractors act. The six men were arrested by deputies of Colonel Carlos W. Huntington, state registrar of contractors. They were all charged with license law evasions, Huntington said, adding that the arrests culminated investigations of charges of unethical operation filed with the registrar's office by their customers.

WILL BE HOSTS TO SHRINERS

To the tune of "Shriners, You're Welcome; Make Yourself at Home," San Franciscans are preparing to play host to several hundred thousand Nobles of the Mystice Shrine, their wives and families, and many other visitors who will flock to the city by the Golden Gate, July 26, 27 and 28, for one of the nation's merriest parties. Completely ignoring the depression, San Francisco Shriners are planning one of the most lavish displays of hospitality ever enjoyed at a convention of this sort.

INCREASE OF INDIGENT SICK

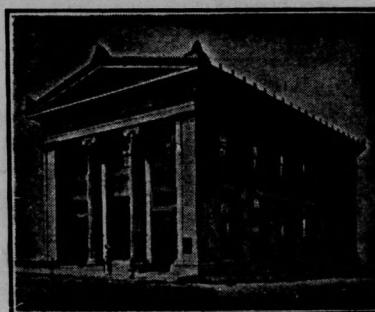
The increasing number of destitute sick people applying to Community Chest hospitals and clinics for free medical and surgical care presents a serious problem, according to Dr. Karl L. Schaupp, chairman of the health council. At a meeting of representatives from San Francisco hospitals held recently at the Community Chest it was stated that 14,561 new patients were admitted to outpatient departments and clinics during the first four months of 1932. Mount Zion Hospital reported that the visits to their clinic had increased from 14,957 during the first four months of 1930 to approximately 20,000 for the corresponding period of 1932. Other hospitals reported large percentages of increase in the number of indigent sick requiring free care. Miss Katharine C. Felton, director of the Associated Charities, stated that many of those now applying to charitable organizations for relief come from the middle classes and represent families who have always heretofore paid the cost of illness from their own earnings.

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Illinois Coal Miners Indicted

In Retaliation for Picketing

Thirteen miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, including Joe Dernoncourt, president of sub-district 4, and John Hindmarsh, former district executive board member, have been indicted on six counts by Judge A. Clay Williams of Menard County, Illinois, says a Springfield dispatch. Charges of conspiracy have been entered against the union miners, growing out of the efforts of the miners' union to organize the Greenview mine, where non-union miners were employed.

The officials of the miners' union deny that unlawful acts were committed. The miners had peacefully picketed the mine during the attempts to unionize it. In retaliation the coal company secured a writ of injunction to prevent members of the Greenview local union from interfering with the miners at the Greenview mine.

TO AID FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has accepted the chairmanship of the National Emergency Committee on Legislation Affecting Federal Employees, just formed to oppose lowering of federal wage and working standards. The A. F. of L. has been making a strong fight against cuts in the pay and working standards of federal employees.

HAVEN'T SHOWN YET

"Some men earn large incomes by writing original stories for the screen," says a film critic. The time may come when some of these stories will be used.—"The Humorist."

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SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Representative Swing Retires From Politics

Declaring that he can not approve the "wet-dry straddle plank" of his party's platform, and that the definite job for which he went to Congress, that of putting over the Boulder dam project, had been completed, Representative Phil D. Swing, Republican, of California, announced last week that he would not file as a candidate for the United States Senate nor be a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives.

Congressman Swing had been looked upon as the probable successor to Senator Samuel Shortridge, and had the support of organized labor generally, including the railroad brotherhoods, because of his excellent record in the lower house of Congress.

In his public statement Mr. Swing said:

"Some of the leading citizens of Southern California met last November and urged me to run for the Senate, and I consented. It was my intention to make a fight for progressive principles, demanding that the federal government take aggressive and direct action to attack the grave problems which threaten our economic and political institutions.

"However, since that time the propaganda against prohibition has risen to distract the attention of the people with its contention that repeal is the remedy for our present ills. My convictions are to the contrary. I am a Republican, but I cannot approve the wet-dry straddle plank of my party's platform.

"Neither can I approve its disavowal of federal responsibility for action to relieve the unemployment situation nor its declaration restricting relief to palliative measures which do not go to the root of the cause of the present depression."

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

Following is the California State Federation of Labor's "We Don't Patronize" list, as revised to date:

Wearing Apparel: Co-Op. Manufacturing Company (all garments), Oakland; Petaluma Manufacturing Company (all garments), Petaluma; Goldstone Bros. of San Francisco; Allen A (hosiery and undergarments), Kenosha, Wis.

Food: All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company, Los Angeles and San Diego; Inter-State Baking Company in Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale; National Biscuit Company; Meyers Baking Company, San Bernardino.

Drinks: Hollywood Dry, Inc., bottlers of Hollywood Ginger Ale; Hollywood Pomo, Hollywood Dry Orange and manufacturers of soda fountain syrups, Hollywood.

Cigars and Tobacco: La Natividad cigar, Van Camp cigar, El Primo cigar, Santa Fe cigar, United Cigar Company (all cities).

Newspapers and Periodicals: Riverside "Evening Press," "The Grizzly Bear," "Collier's Weekly," "American Magazine," "Woman's Home Companion," "Farm and Fireside," "Mentor," The Sun Company of San Bernardino, California, including all its subsidiaries, viz., San Bernardino "Daily Sun," San Bernardino "Evening Telegram," Sun Printing and Publishing House, Inland Engraving and Colotype Company, Sun Advertising Service, Sun Engraving Company, Sun Investment Company, and Acme Color Print Company.

Hotels, Resorts, etc.: Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop, Stockton; Yosemite Park and Curry Company, operating concessions in Yosemite National Park.

Machinery: Merchant Calculating Company, Emeryville; Marine Engineering and Supply Company, San Pedro.

Federal Employees Appreciate Value of Federation's Efforts

The Civil Service Branch of Local Union No. 2, National Federation of Federal Employees, Washington, D. C., has adopted a resolution thanking President Green and the American Federation of Labor for their untiring efforts in defense of the pay and living standards of government employees. The resolution said "it is highly desirable that the federal employees retain the good will and the effective support of the American Federation of Labor in the future," and declared it to be "the sense of the Civil Service Branch of Local No. 2, Federation of Federal Employees, that necessary steps should be taken to re-establish harmonious relations and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor." The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

ACCENTUATING SOCIAL UNREST

A vigorous criticism of Congress for its failure to enact measures for relief of the unemployed was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a recent speech at Washington. He declared that in addition to jobless relief legislation it is the imperative duty of Congress to provide adequate farm relief and pass the Davis-Kelly bill for federal regulation of the bituminous coal industry. He warned Congress that its refusal to write these essential measures into statute law before adjournment would accentuate social unrest and bring forth protest meetings in every section of the country.

AUTO INDUSTRY WORKERS

Approximately 4,020,000 persons were employed in motor vehicle and allied lines during 1931, according to figures received by the California State Automobile Association. Motor vehicle registration for the United States totaled 26,124,000, representing 74 per cent of the world registration.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

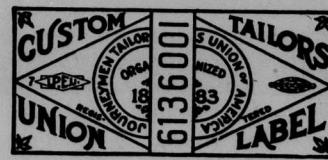
The following members of local unions have passed away since last report: John Adolph Dohring, Local 16, I. A. T. S. E.; John F. Gilhooley, Post Office Clerks' Union No. 2.

SALVATION ARMY CUTS WAGES

Facing an "unprecedented demand" for relief and its funds exhausted, the Salvation Army last week cut the wages of its 4000 officers all over the country, says a New York dispatch.

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DEMANDS COURT MARTIAL

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples takes the view that the virtual pardon of the four persons convicted in the misnamed Hawaiian "honor slaying" seemed like open condemnation of murder and lynch law and that the action of three of the four was particularly reprehensible in that they were navy men, sworn to uphold and enforce the law, and is asking naval court martial of the convicted navy men. The association says:

"Regardless of the circumstances which led to the kidnaping and murder, these three men had taken a solemn oath to uphold the law and constitution of the United States government. These laws have been violated and these individuals have been duly convicted by a court of law of such violation. To permit them to remain in the service of the United States will be unequivocal and admitted approval by the government and people of the United States of lynching, of the taking of the law into one's own hands, and of shameless flouting of legal procedure."

HUMANITARIAN MEASURE

The House of Representatives has voted to lower the immigration bars to permit parents of naturalized citizens to enter the country without regard to the quota restrictions. The Dickstein bill, which has been before Congress for several years, provides that those seeking entry must be over 60 years of age and that their children must give guarantees they will not become public charges. The measure had the support of immigration authorities and welfare workers, who argued that its adoption was justified by humanitarian considerations.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1932

Some "Sound Economics"

A Los Angeles publication known as "Tax Facts," which announces that it is "published in the interest of sound economics and American ideals," rushes headlong into discussion of the present economic depression with an article on "The Price of Labor" which begins with some very much befuddled premises and ends with a very startling deduction.

"For centuries labor has entrenched itself behind guilds and trade unions for mutual protection against the privileged class," says "Tax Facts." "Such organizations have always meant arbitrary regulations and restrictions to cope with an unnatural and unjust condition. They strive for better pay and better working conditions for those within the guild, then argue that what improves their condition will improve the situation for all. They do not see that to aid some who ally themselves with the trades organizations is a very narrow and selfish way to help humanity, and that if conditions made it possible for all to join the union and benefit by it, such conditions would make the trade union unnecessary."

Passing up the "arbitrary regulations and restrictions" mentioned by the critic, who evidently does not know that "arbitrary" can not apply to union regulations established by collective bargaining, it will be admitted that "they strive for better pay and better working conditions for those within the guild." The fact that "what improves their condition will improve the situation for all" needs no argument. The whole history of the progress of labor in this country fairly shouts this truth, as witnessed in the general recognition of the eight-hour day in industry, adopted at the instigation of union labor to become universal and benefit all classes of workers. To say that trades organizations are "narrow and selfish" shows a blurred mental vision.

"Tax Facts" continues:

"Union labor has bragged about what it has done for the workingman in getting legislation to establish minimum wage laws and working hours and to control working conditions, and organized labor has done much to improve the situation—but it's like stopping to calk the decks when she's leaking in the hold. Where is labor's vaunted power now? Something has eaten away the supports that kept men at work and pay envelopes filled."

Communists, Chambers of Commerce, tax reformers and other critics of the trade unions often lose sight of the fact that workers are banded together not to overturn governments, to gather at pink teas or to inaugurate a new theory of taxation. The efforts of organized labor are directed toward uplifting labor, spiritually, physically and economically, under the present order. "Labor's

vaunted power" never has been utilized in keeping men at work "and pay envelopes filled." That has been the province of capital; and if it has registered a failure labor may be called upon later to suggest its own remedy. Which may or may not mean the overturning of the whole capitalistic system, depending on whether capital rises to its responsibilities as revealed in the present crisis.

"Fifteen years ago, without any rules or regulations whatever, wages and prices suddenly shot skyward beyond the fondest dreams of union labor. What had happened?"

Thus speaks the critical tax reformer. And one wonders where he could have been when "wages suddenly shot upward." Does he not realize that wages would have remained at their pre-war levels had it not been for the activity, the sacrifices and the solidarity of these same unions which he holds in such light esteem? And does he not realize further that every workingman, organized and unorganized, benefited from the conditions brought about, unaided by tax reformers, communists and others of their ilk? And that every business man, every manufacturer and every distributor reaped his harvest from the increased buying power of the worker brought about through the insistent demand of union labor that the worker was entitled to a fair share of the "prosperity" occasioned by the demand of the world markets for our goods?

The deduction arrived at by this exponent of "sound economics" after this tirade against trade unionism is that "high wages and high prices will result from free and open competition, not from arbitrary rules and regulations."

Free and open competition!—of labor, of Oriental and European manufacturers with American producers, of distributing systems scrambling for business, of agriculturists and workers generally expending human energy in a losing battle to keep life and soul together. May Providence preserve us from such a "free and open" Utopia!

Federal Employees in Politics.

The United States Civil Service Commission has issued stringent orders against government employees participating in Congressional elections and indulging in the good old sport of "rewarding their friends and punishing their enemies."

Irrespective of the statutory provision conferring upon the commission the right to make and enforce rules and giving them the force of law, the American Federation of Labor has long contended that orders of this nature deprive citizens of their constitutional rights, and its argument seems sound. Apparently the question has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court. There are logical reasons behind these orders; but whether they are weighty enough to outbalance the loss of rights which are inherent in every citizen, federal employee or otherwise, is not for the ordinary layman to determine.

However, there can be no question that if the restriction applies to appointees under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission it should apply also to the higher-ups; for the sake of example it should be apparent that the head of a department should be bound by the same political restrictions as are his subordinates.

And yet at the recent Republican convention the spectacle was observed of four cabinet members not only taking an active part in the manipulations incident to the nominations of candidates but also practically dictating certain platform planks. This has been true in differing degrees in national conventions of both parties when they happened to be in power.

The sympathies of the common people will be with the federal employee who wishes to exercise his prerogative of voting and working against the candidate who has shown a desire to debase his standard of living by cutting his wages.

Discriminatory Taxation

"Has any law-making body in this state the right to pass legislation which will deny to the householders of California any food product which is within their means and which they want to use on their tables? If margarine can be legally forbidden, then why not oranges? or milk? or eggs? or olives? or any food that competes with any other food for public favor?"

These are brief questions that are being asked by an association of food distributors which is fighting the imposition of taxes on margarine.

The state voted on the question of imposition of a 2-cent tax some years ago, and it was defeated by a large majority; but counties and cities continue to levy such taxes. They appear to be discriminatory.

Another Disarmament Proposal

President Hoover has again set the world powers agog with an endeavor to bring about world disarmament. His proposal would reduce war machinery by nearly one-third and effect savings of ten to fifteen billion dollars in the course of ten years.

Whether through instructions from the President or not, the attitude of the American delegates to the Geneva disarmament conference has given the impression that it is useless to discuss cancellation of war debts while billions are being spent annually by the reputedly impoverished debtors for war purposes.

The reception of the proposal has been favorable except by France and Japan, the two nations most deeply impregnated with chauvinism. Unless these two accept the suggestion it will prove another futile gesture.

But, whether successful or not, the President has interpreted correctly the frame of mind of the American people. They will have little sympathy with their debtors who are building up war machines which may or may not be intended for use against the United States in the future. The use of money rightfully due this country for such purposes constitutes the height of irony.

In all probability the plan of the railway brotherhoods for a federal corporation to finance "unemployed heads of families" will be coldly received. Yet it is just as logical as the Finance Corporation plan of loaning vast sums to institutions whose securities have fallen in value below the commercial borrowing level.

The withdrawal from politics of Representative Swing will be sincerely deplored by those who appreciate the services of earnest men in the halls of legislation. Although not in accord with organized labor on the prohibition question, many will agree with him in regretting that the propaganda against it has distracted the people "with its contention that repeal is the remedy for our present ills." His convictions, he says, are to the contrary.

When President Samuel Kahn of the Market Street Railway Company called the 2850 employees together at two meetings held last week to announce that receipts had fallen off to an alarming extent and that it was necessary to put into effect a 3.7 per cent cut in wages he was greeted by loud applause. Newspaper accounts are to the effect that the cut will not reduce wages to the 1926 level. Encouraged by the reception given to the latest cut, we may expect to hear soon that the anticipated 10 per cent reduction will be "necessary," which no doubt will call forth "three cheers and a tiger." If these street car employees were organized they might at least have the right to discuss this necessity.

Demand the union label on your purchases, thus providing employment for union workers.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

It seems amusing to find Republican political leaders planning to "soft-pedal" the Volstead issue. Why not try to soft-pedal the Rocky Mountains or the Grand Canyon or the Atlantic Ocean?

There are things that can't be evaded by silence, or wished away by the expedient of concentrating on something else.

It is true that there are mountainous issues before the American people. But the fact of other mountainous issues will not remove the Volstead issue. The Volstead issue is a mountainous issue chiefly because political leaders have tried to shush it into nothingness. Things that are real can not be shushed into nothingness.

* * *

The more real the issue the more it sticks in the consciousness of people until there is proper settlement. The Volstead issue has been so hedged around with the dodgings and shushings of politicians that it has become irrepressible. It will remain a paramount issue until it is settled, partly because the hostility to its consideration has been so persistent, so tricky, so resourceful, so all-pervading.

The issue is like prohibition itself. Politicians have said, "You must not drag this issue into the light to settle it." So the people have said, "If we mustn't, then we will!" And they will. It will do no good to say that this issue is going to be smothered. It merely happens that the issue can not be smothered. It can be settled, but not smothered.

* * *

Had there been a frank American willingness to consider facts on the part of those who stand for Volsteadism there would not have been a fraction of the present vehemence on the part of the millions who hold Volsteadism to be wrong. But the effort at repression of discussion has strengthened and fired the determination to discuss.

Now there can be no stemming of the tide, no holding back the flood. And now Volsteadism is doomed. It can be at once removed as a political factor by the simple expedient of admitting that it is before the people for settlement. It could have been removed that way long ago.

And there is nothing un-American or contrary to the principles of either political party in saying to the people, "Here, take this big issue and settle it as you will." But candor seems seldom to reside long in the breasts of politicians.

* * *

As a consequence Volsteadism will be a major issue in this campaign.

Politicians have lost the power to say it nay. Perhaps it will be a lesson to the forces of anti-liberalism in American life. It is possible to thwart the people for a time, but not forever. It is, as we have been taught, possible to fool them for a time, but not forever.

The issue is not a glass of beer, but a vital principle of American democracy. The wets didn't make it that way. It just happens to be that kind of an issue and the American people have come to see it that way.

Whenever the people come to see the truth, that minute deceit and oppression get the gate.

* * *

Dr. Carlos Davila's revolution in Chile, whatever it may in the end turn out to be, is at the outset at least one definite thing—it is a national protest against foreign exploitation.

One fact stands out in Chilean affairs. Cosach, the name under which all Chilean nitrate production was reorganized recently, was put in the field to utilize the new Guggenheim mechanical method displacing manual labor and it was given a capital

structure too heavy for the traffic. That seems to be one of the main resentments brought to fruit through the revolution.

The foreign investor who thought Chile was his oyster seems to be due for a session without his oyster. Chile is but a part of that vast Latin America exploited by foreign capitalists for three centuries.

Whether Chile will go red remains to be seen, but that foreign exploitation has caused the mass of its people to "see red" was long since clear to a great many people.

* * *

Organized labor is entitled to vast credit for victory of the furlough plan for government workers as an alternative to out and out pay cuts.

The furlough plan compels all workers earning over \$1000 to take a month's furlough, but it preserves the rate of earnings per month, which labor always considers vital.

The measure is a big feather in the cap of labor as a step toward national reduction of working time. It is not a five-day week measure, but it tends in that direction, which is all to the good.

President of Culinary Crafts Has Unemployment Relief Plan

Pointing out that the only way out of the depression is to put men and women to work, President Edward Flore of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance called upon Congress for action, in a speech from radio station WCFL, Chicago.

To help the unemployed, President Flore urged modification of the Volstead act, a large program of public works and division of work through introduction of the 35-hour week. After a tribute to WCFL, the "Voice of Labor," President Flore said:

"We are in a most critical emergency. The immediate policies of Congress and the responsible voluntary groups will determine whether we shall move to restoration of business or more widespread starvation. Labor has borne the brunt for three winters. We now call upon those in authority for action."

The union label on an article is a guaranty that it was made under fair conditions.

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DEMOCRATS FOR REPEAL.

After five hours of animated debate before one of the greatest crowds ever to attend a national convention, the Democratic national convention, in session at Chicago, voted early Thursday morning to insert in its platform the following:

"We advocate the repeal of the eighteenth amendment."

It was expected when the convention was called to order at noon Thursday that the platform as a whole would be immediately adopted and the business of nominating candidates for President and Vice-president would be proceeded with.

At this writing (Thursday noon) it seems unlikely that the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt can be prevented.

CITY BONDS FOR RELIEF

A bond issue of \$6,000,000 to provide direct relief for San Francisco's unemployed and their families during the 1932-33 fiscal year will appear on the primary election ballot August 31.

Representatives of thirty-five civic, charitable and labor groups unanimously agreed on the necessity for the bond issue, at an emergency meeting in the office of Mayor Rossi Wednesday. City Attorney O'Toole was asked to begin preparation of the necessary legislation at once.

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Unorganized Workers Share Union Benefits

Thanks to the existence, hard labor and cash expenditure of the Street Carmen's Union, a large block of non-union street car employees, such as clerks and the like, will have their pay cut but 5 per cent instead of 10 per cent, as the company had originally planned, says the St. Louis "Union News." Perhaps few of this lucky group are cognizant that it was the union that saved their pay envelopes from a more merciless raid—despite the fact that said beneficiaries are not members of organized labor—but such is nevertheless a solid fact.

The "Union News" quotes the following from the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" regarding the incident:

"Following the compromise wage settlement with its union employees, the Public Service Company reduced the wages and salaries of its non-union employees, including clerks, 5 per cent, effective as to the semi-monthly payroll immediately.

"The company's original announcement of a 10 per cent reduction applied to all employees. After voting to strike the union negotiated a new contract calling for wage reduction of 3.3 to 5 per cent. President Stanley Clarke said that in fairness to the non-union employees their reduction was limited to the 5 per cent accepted by all union employees except the platform men.

"Unorganized, the above workers were, of course, utterly powerless to resist the proposed 10 per cent slash, and the larger cut absolutely would have triumphed but for a genuine union of the American Federation of Labor to repel the wage scale invaders. The union made a stiff fight, kept the reduction down to 5 per cent, and the non-union employees now reap the fruit of organized effort."

FIREWORKS ARE TABOOED

The United States Forest Service calls attention to the danger of fire caused by fireworks, and admonishes that under the regulations in effect these adjuncts to Fourth of July celebrations are prohibited in the national forests, together with lighted matches and burning tobacco.

American Observers Report

They Found No Forced Labor

Two Americans, Spencer Williams, Moscow representative of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, and Myron G. Doll, an engineer who has been a resident of Moscow for some time, after an investigation of the Archangel timber district, made affidavits that they could see no signs of convict or forced labor in the felling, rafting and loading of lumber destined for export to the United States and other countries.

The affidavits referred only to the places which they visited. They made the investigation on the invitation of Exportes, the Soviet timber trust, and were accompanied by the Moscow correspondent of the New York "Times."

The party visited all branches of the industry from the forests to the ships. The workers were mostly young persons, between 15 and 25 years old, recruited from the peasantry in the neighboring villages and the collective farms, who leave the farms during the slack period in summer to work in Archangel and vicinity. They are paid on a piecework basis, with living quarters provided by the government.

The investigators found no guards, barbed wire or machine guns. The workers were reported as unanimous in agreeing that they were working of their own free will and could leave whenever they liked. They said: "In Soviet Russia everyone must work if he wants to earn a living—that is the only forced thing about our labor."

UNIFORM WAGES FOR MINERS

President John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers, has called a joint conference for Indiana and Illinois to consider advisability of assembling an interstate conference to negotiate uniform wage agreements.

WHAT MOTORISTS WILL PAY

Provisions of the new federal revenue bill applicable to motordom and the automotive industry have been summarized by the California State Automobile Association. The measure provides for federal taxes on cars, trucks, parts, accessories, tires and tubes, gasoline and lubricating oil. A resume of the motor taxes follows:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Passenger cars, 3 per cent..... | \$32,000,000 |
| Trucks, 2 per cent..... | 3,000,000 |
| Parts and accessories, 2 per cent..... | 7,000,000 |
| Tires, 2½c a pound, and tubes 4c a pound..... | 33,000,000 |
| Gasoline, 1c a gallon..... | 150,000,000 |
| Lubricating oil, 4c a gallon..... | 33,000,000 |

Total.....\$258,000,000

The motor excise taxes in the new act become effective fifteen days after the signing of the bill by the President.

Buzzell Re-elected Secretary Of Los Angeles Labor Council

The annual election of officers of Los Angeles Central Labor Council was held Friday, June 17, and was enlivened by a contest for the office of secretary-treasurer. The interest aroused brought out a big vote, and resulted in the re-election of J. W. Buzzell of the Pattern Makers' Union, 187 to 40. With the exception of membership on the executive board, there was no other contest, President Sherman and Vice-president Sachs being re-elected by acclamation.

The new executive board consists of Mrs. Mary Boyd, waitress; H. B. McMurray, machinist; J. D. Tobias, musician; W. R. Michener, asbestos worker; Hugh R. Maguire, stereotyper; Fred C. Marsh, engineer; R. P. Jackson, truck driver, and Rea Last, barber.

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WILL CONSIDER RELIEF

A letter addressed to the central labor unions of California has just been issued by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, giving the text of a telegram addressed to Governor Rolph by A. W. Hoch, president of the Federation, as follows:

"Morning papers state you will call special session of Legislature to consider state water development. In view of present state-wide unemployment, causing terrible suffering and hardships to thousands of California citizens, California State Federation of Labor most urgently requests that you incorporate in this call the necessity of also having the Legislature consider the urgent needs of immediate action on emergency public work and unemployment relief. Several states have already taken action to relieve its citizens. California should also take definite action to relieve its destitute citizens now."

The letter requests labor councils and local unions throughout the state to make a similar demand upon the governor, and continues:

"If funds are not provided before next winter many thousands of unemployed will again be required to work for food and shelter in our rich and resourceful state. Last winter 3000 men worked in labor camps for food and shelter only; at the same time approximately 500 prisoners from the State Penitentiary were employed in highway construction, earning a small daily wage. If we do not protest, and protest most vigorously, this outrageous system will be continued next winter. Please act at once."

Following receipt of the telegram of President Hoch a public statement was given to the press by Governor Rolph stating that he would comply with the request.

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DIVERSION OF GAS TAX

By B. C. CLARKE

High taxes are taking one dollar today out of every four and a quarter that are being earned. They are taking one day's work out of every four and a quarter, and one week's work out of every month.

We are all paying taxes, whether we see them or not, and we are paying more of them than at any time in the last ten years. But we are paying a larger part and per cent of our total income as taxes than at any time in the history of the nation. Never before has the cost of government taken one dollar in every four and a quarter that the people earned.

Money Needed for Work

Business and industry need every available cent now to get back to work and to put people to work. It has a staggering load of losses to carry, caused by depression, and every penny drained away from it in taxes retards and delays its recovery, and prolongs the time before the effects of depression will be dissipated.

Federal, state and local governments are all taking a toll, amounting in all for this year to about \$14,000,000,000. The national income for this year—including the profits and dividends of the rich man, the returns of the little man in business, and the salaries and wages of everyone else—is estimated by statistical agencies at \$57,000,000,000. This is a ratio of exactly one dollar in taxes for every four and a quarter dollars in income.

Many of the taxes being paid are of the so-called "invisible" sort, as taxes on gasoline, tobacco, cosmetics and a multitude of other things. But we are all paying taxes.

Legislators of all kinds, from those of the federal government down to township trustees, are trying to evade real taxation issues. They are making few genuine efforts to cut their public expenditures and costs except to slash the wages and salaries of the rank and file of payrollers.

Main Issue Evaded

With their depleted and empty treasuries, they are inundating legislatures with demands for money, and lawmakers are grabbing it wherever they can find it. On both sides is an evasion of getting down to brass tacks economy and cutting the costs of government in other directions than in mere slashes in the salaries of stenographers, clerks and street sweepers.

What is happening in respect to gasoline taxes indicates pretty clearly what is going on all along the line—in tobacco and all kinds of sales taxes, higher land taxes, and income taxes levied by the states.

Motorists, who include the head of almost every household these days, are up against diversion of gasoline taxes from road building purposes in nearly every state. This legal theft—in some cases amounting to one-half of the road tax money—is the largest ever known.

Furthermore, there is every indication that if this breach of good faith is successful the diversion which is described now as an emergency measure will become a permanent policy, opening the gate to further diversions and encouraging new raids by hungry public agencies.

Diversion Grave Issue

The tax for road building purposes is the present most obvious source of ready money, and it is therefore being seized and robbed. One of the main sustaining factors during the depression has been construction work, and especially highway building. It has provided employment and kept men at work when all other agencies failed. It is today one of the principal means and hopes of early recovery from the effects of depression.

Robbery of the road funds means increased idle-

ness in this direction, deterioration of the roads, saddling greater costs on motor car operation, and eventually a prohibitory effect upon motor transportation. These raiders overlook the fact that the country largely subsisted in 1931 on its \$3,000,000,000 volume of public construction.

Naturally the railroads and street car companies enjoy this diversion. It is just a step further toward taxing the automobile out of business, or at least out of the hands of the little fellow, and putting them thoroughly and substantially into the saddle again.

The fight against diversion is not merely a fight to preserve road building and the volume of employment it represents; it is a fight to make public officials deflate the costs of government, and bring down a tax load of one day's pay in each four and a quarter days' work in some more substantial and material way than in slashing and cutting salaries and wages that represent the livelihoods of public employees.

VALUE OF ORGANIZATION

San Francisco Photo Engravers' Union No. 8 is proud of the record it has made in meeting the unemployment situation. The report of its secretary-treasurer, George C. Krantz, reveals that in the last eighteen months the organization has paid \$41,598 in unemployment benefits on the basis of \$10 to \$25 a week. This has been possible through the payment by employed members of 9 to 12 per cent of their earnings in assessments, averaging about \$300 per annum per member. The union has approximately 175 members, scattered throughout the northern part of the state.

Jos. N. Weber Again Honored
By Federation of Musicians

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians came to a close in the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, on June 17 after a week crowded with work and enjoyment furnished by the entertainment committee of Musicians No. 47 of that city. The entertainment feature ended Thursday night with a dinner to the delegates at the Biltmore, followed by a dance which was largely attended.

An ovation was tendered President Joseph N. Weber when his name was presented for re-election. There was no opposition, and Friday morning he was the unanimous choice of the delegates for his thirty-third consecutive term. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, C. L. Bagley, Los Angeles; secretary, W. J. Kerngood, Newark, N. J.; treasurer, Harry E. Brenton, Boston. A. A. Greenbaum of San Francisco was re-elected a member of the executive board.

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Long Beach Is Up in Arms

Against "Peon Wage" for Labor

Labor circles in Long Beach are agitated over an order issued by the Board of Supervisors to the assistant superintendent of charities to employ 10,000 men as needed at the rate of 30 cents an hour.

In commenting on the order Supervisor Shaw is quoted as follows:

"These men are being paid at that rate (30 cents per hour) because we do not believe that they should be able to earn as much for the county as in other lines of work. If we paid them 50 cents an hour they would become satisfied and would not look for a better paying job."

Protests against the peon wage set by the county for so-called "emergency" work have been sent to the board by almost every association in the county, as well as individuals who believe that starvation wages are not conducive to a return to prosperity, says the Long Beach "Labor News."

MUST PLAY THE GAME

Of course Mr. Swing's published reason for withdrawing from the senatorial race—the straddle plank on prohibition—may go very nicely because of his well-known attitude as a dry. However, as he is in position to know something of the strength of the money power and of its present intent, we may be excused for thinking that the almost hopeless chance for success of candidates other than those who will play their game must have had considerable to do with his decision.—San Diego "Labor Leader."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Negotiations last week between New York Union and the New York Newspaper Publishers' Association reached a deadlock, and after several long sessions adjournment was taken to await the arrival in New York City of Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Howard is expected in New York City some time next week.

President Howard last week was in Chicago attempting to bring about agreement between the Chicago Publishers' Association and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

Federal Judge John C. Knox, State Supreme Court Justice Peter J. Schmuck and George J. Ryan, president of the New York Board of Education, have been named to act as arbitrators to decide the scale for photoengravers employed on the daily newspapers in New York City.

On June 24 the St. Louis "Star" became the owner of the St. Louis "Times." The paper will henceforth be known as the St. Louis "Star and Times." According to announcement by Elzey Roberts, publisher of the "Star," the deal was in no sense a merger inasmuch as all assets of the "Times" were purchased by the "Star" Company. "Times" equipment included in the sale were eight Hoe superspeed press units, two folders, eighteen linotypes, four monotypes, full stereotyping and photoengraving equipment. The "Times" had a circulation of 55,000. The elimination of the "Times" adds several hundred to the ranks of the unemployed in St. Louis.

The Phoenix, Ariz., "Bee Messenger" has begun publication as a daily tabloid, and terms itself a "morning and afternoon" paper. The last edition is issued at 11 a. m. Subscription price is \$2.50 yearly or 1c a copy.

The mechanical equipment of the Scranton (Pa.) "Sun" which suspended on June 1 has been sold to the Williamsport (Pa.) "Times," a new daily to be started early this summer. The sale was made by the receivers of the Scranton "Sun."

From Los Angeles it is learned that Paul M. Coss and Ray J. McDonald have been elected delegates to the State Federation of Labor, defeating J. F. Dalton, president of No. 174, and D. W. Parkison.

A. L. Solomon of Bakersfield is a visitor in the city and has visited with many members of No. 21. Mr. Solomon was formerly a member of the "Chronicle" chapel.

H. S. ("Bo") Rees of San Jose arrived in San Francisco early this week. "Bo" came to take in the Shriners' festivities. After arrival in the city he discovered that the Shriners' convention was the 26th of July rather than in June. Thereupon "Bo" made early reservations for July 26.

William S. Darrow and H. D. Triplett of San Jose also visited San Francisco during the past week.

J. W. Flinn, retiring manager of the University of California Press, leaves soon for a tour of Europe. Mrs. Flinn will accompany her husband, and it is expected the trip will last for several months. Employees of the U. C. Press entertained for Mr. and Mrs. Flinn on June 29, at which time Mr. Flinn was presented with a handsome lounge chair.

Samuel Katz, well known in the commercial field, is visiting in San Francisco. "Sam" has been for several years connected with the A. B. Hirschfeld Press of Denver. "Sam" is director of typography for Mr. Hirschfeld and conducts a separate department known as the typographic studio, specializing in fine printing. From San Francisco Mr. Katz will return to Denver by way of Los Angeles.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

The restrictive ordinance intended to eliminate free distribution of advertising matter in the city of Alameda was unanimously voted down by the Alameda councilmen when the matter came up for final consideration before that body. A similar ordinance is before the Oakland council, coming up for final passage Tuesday, July 5, 10 a. m. It behoves all printing trades to discourage these discriminatory measures lest the ranks of the unemployed be swelled by many of our own members.

We are in receipt of a letter from "Big" Frank McCarthy who is now in Lone Pine, Oregon—the top o' the world. "Mac" reports fishing excellent, mosquitoes extra large and hungry, the nights cool and the days warm. "Mack's" letter caused Brookmiller considerable regrets—"Brook" has been trying for two months to get out and do a little flycasting but the streams hereabouts have been too muddy.

Max Forker's only comment on "Mac's" success with the rod was, "Lucky stiff."

F. S. Herring picked up a case of mumps last Thursday and has been in Isolation Ward No. 23 in his home since that time.

Howard Smith our senior apprentice, graduated into the third year at the last meeting. Here's a young fellow who takes his good luck philosophically. "If I didn't have to pay union dues, I'd blow it in on the dogs, anyhow, but the bow-wows don't need it as badly as all that."

Ernie Jehly's struttin' around the composing rooms these days—all business. Everybody is a "yes" man to Ernie—no back talk—no arguments—Ernie's cock-o'-the-walk. Haven't you heard? Well, Ernie is senior night chairman while McCarthy's slapping mosquitoes up in the Cascades.

Ira Stuck and wife and daughter left on their vacation early in the week for all points north. Mack Ward is sitting in for Ira.

Andy Cuthbertson is host to his father and mother, who drove here from Denver. While in the vicinity of San Luis Obispo in the early part of the week Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson Sr. were the victims of an almost tragic automobile accident when a reckless driver smashed into them and turned over their car. Almost a week was spent in that part of the state having the car repaired and nursing minor injuries. Mr. Cuthbertson is assistant sheriff of Denver and while here will transact some official business with Governor Rolph.

Now that Tom Bookman's feeling himself again but one thing remains to be done to make the genial Texan 100 per cent well. Tom's getting those useless tonsils snipped off Tuesday morning in the French Hospital. Then the job's complete.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Deepest compassion encompasses Alfie Moore in the loss of a daughter, Mrs. Marion LeCuyer, 33, of Los Angeles, who passed away last week in her sleep. Death was due to a cyst on the brain. She leaves a ten-year-old son and a husband. Weekly she corresponded with her father—bright, cheery, witty letters—and strangely enough when Mr. Moore returned Monday from the funeral a letter written the day before she passed away was awaiting him.

One more milestone was passed last week by Frank Burwell—yes, only the 63rd, he said, and he stood ready to accept any little remembrance the chapel or individual members wished to bestow. For all that, it's with reluctance the announcement is made that Frank found it unnecessary to hire a truck, nay, not even a scooter, to carry away his presents. Funny how absent-minded printers are.

Another breath-taking occurrence took place last week—the 47th anniversary of Harry Beach's advent on this dizzy old planet, an anniversary, dagnab it, Harry, or his hair anyway, is beginning to believe comes all too frequently.

If you want to borrow money see W. P. Davis—

he ain't got none either, although an heir to the hundred million dollar Wendell estate in New York. W. P. was a seventh cousin or a grandfather or somethin' to the 90-year-old Miss Wendell. But it got him no more than if Washington had waited for the Golden Gate bridge before crossing the Delaware.

Estimates place 500 as the number who attended the "News" third annual picnic Sunday at Oak Cove Park. Some of the boys and girls showed Monday with beautiful pink noses. It seems Old Sol was aided by a gentle breeze, the pair proving 'way above par as beauticians—if you care for rosy noses. That barbecue—well, Charley Costas, engaged as chief cook, undertook to make a chef of "Bull" Donnelly; the twain should have been awarded a medal for something or other while barbecuing spring lambs and boiling java. "Bull" stepped into Charley's white coat and apron and looked quite efficient except for a certain looseness, "Bull" being inclined to bulge inward while Charley, noticeably in the center, well, he has to have his dry goods put together by a circus tent maker. Summing up, jot down in the old diary there was pop for poppas, dancing for the esthetic, plenty of comfortable seats for weary "dogs" and games for the athletic, to say nothing about the oodles of free eats.

Eddie Haefer bought a new tire and stepped on the gas, accompanied by Mrs. Haefer, for an outing at Strawberry Lake, up near the old mining town of Sonora. Maybe naming the lake was poetic license, but they say Eddie always was a great hunter so he can hunt for a reason why it's dubbed so highfalutin when strawberries are scarcer than Bolsheviks in the White House.

Milt Dunning, Harry Harvey and Shorty Davison emitted raucous dissent from a recent item herein to the effect Rube Burrow was on his 700-acre Mendocino ranch picking acorns; Rube, as a matter of fact, they proclaimed, was on his honeymoon; which, if true (and who doubts this veracious trio), then congratulations are due—that Rube got his old Buick repaired while he owned the wherewithal.

The newest wisecrack, according to Al Crackbon, has it that Sharkey is to be put on ice to keep him from Schmeling.

A CORRECT SURMISE

Claude M. Baker, the newly elected first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, must be a good man. His picture shows he resembles his brother, John C. Baker, secretary-treasurer of Kansas City Local No. 80.—Union Printers' Home correspondence in Kansas City "Labor Herald."

Census figures just made known show 131,264 bricklayers and 887,379 carpenters in the United States.

Many garment workers are idle in this city. Reduce the number by calling for the union label.

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The financial statement of the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., published in the "Journal" for June, 1932, shows receipts for April, 1932, of \$598; disbursements for April, 1932, \$246.05, leaving a balance on hand, April 30, 1932, of \$2933.95. Of the disbursements, April 5 and 6, telephone and long distance calls amounted to \$41.25; secretary-treasurer, advance on expense, Toledo arbitration case, \$200; from January 18, 1932, to April 6, 1932, disbursements for telegrams and telephone (long distance) calls amounted to \$151.15; from February 24, 1932, to April 6, 1932, services and expenses of the secretary-treasurer amounted to \$540.44; during a period (from January to April, 1932) telegrams, telephone (long distance) and services and expense of the secretary-treasurer from February 24 to April 6, 1932, amounted to \$691.59.

Apparently the regular and air mail is too slow a method of transacting the official business connected with the office of secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., an organization of approximately 2100 members.

Salaries due the president and secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. now amount to \$2375, which, if deducted from the balance on hand April 30, 1932, of \$2933.95, would leave but \$558.95 in the treasury of the M. T. D. U.

When the present president and secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. assumed office, some nineteen months ago, they agreed they would draw no salaries so long as they felt the M. T. D. U. needed the money. It would seem that the organization still needs the money.

The writer has information that the strike settlement on the Seattle "Times" has not proven so satisfactory, after all, to the members who were on strike. At the time of the lockout inserting was being done on the basis of a day's pay. But in the "settlement" of the strike it was agreed the members would perform the insert work on a piece system basis, with the understanding that if the members failed to do the inserting at the same cost as "speed-burning" outsiders had been doing it during the lockout, the union would make the "Times" a refund of the difference in cost. The first week the union made the "Times" a refund of \$27.10. This obnoxious piece-work system is equivalent to buying a job. The refund on the insert has been costing the union between \$125 and \$130 per month. The mailers on the "Times" are now at loggerheads with the management over what should be considered a "double" and a "single" insert, since the "Times" has acquired a roto section.

Requests have been made of the Seattle Mailers' Union for a copy of the contract with the "Times," but none has been forthcoming.

The dissatisfaction of some of the members of the Seattle Mailers' Union over the strike "settlement" is no surprise to many, it being just another sample of the manner in which M. T. D. U. officers and their spokesmen have "settled" too many strikes, with the result that some forty-six mailer locals have died since the M. T. D. U. was organized.

BUSINESS CONTINUES TO DECLINE

A further slight decline was recorded in Twelfth Federal Reserve District business activity during May. The sale and transportation of commodities changed little from the low level of April, but industrial production declined, after allowance for seasonal influences. Unemployment conditions were ameliorated slightly by the need for additional farm laborers. Prices of leading Twelfth District products continued to decline. Contrary to the usual seasonal developments, country banks' balances at reserve cities increased slightly during the four weeks ended June 15.

SOCIALISTS TO HAVE NEWSPAPER

The national campaign newspaper authorized by the Socialist national convention will start publication August 1, according to a decision of the campaign committee, which met in Milwaukee recently. Edward Levinson, eight years assistant editor of the "New Leader," and before that with the "Call" for four years, has already started work on the prospectus for the paper.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE

The California Conference of Typographical Unions will meet in regular July session in the Labor Temple, Eighth and I streets, Sacramento, Calif., Sunday, July 10, at 2 o'clock p. m. The board of directors will convene at 1 o'clock. Reports on and discussions of conditions affecting members of affiliated unions and election of officers for the fiscal year 1932-33 will be on the program.

PRINTERS MEET IN SOUTH

With all the leading cities in Southern California represented by delegates, the Southern California Typographical Conference held its quarterly meeting in the Labor Temple at Santa Barbara on Sunday, June 19.

Carl B. Jensen of Pasadena was re-elected president; Carter Jones, San Diego, first vice-president; Paul Weaver, Santa Monica, second vice-president; Jesse Wootton Jr., of Santa Barbara, third vice-president, and Dan O. Fruitt, San Bernardino, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Long Beach was chosen for the next quarterly meeting, which will be held September 18. More than fifty members and delegates from the unions in the southern part of the state attended the conference.

Lead Poisoning Among Printers
Is Now a Thing of the Past

Lead poisoning, once regarded as a "necessary occupational disease" in the printing industry, has been practically wiped out by the rigid sanitary and ventilating conditions insisted upon by the International Typographical Union.

An analysis of the causes of death among the 78,000 members of this union which will be published in the next issue of the "Monthly Labor Review," official publication of the United States Department of Labor, shows that not one union printer has died from lead poisoning during the three years ended December 31, 1931. And in the three preceding years there were only five deaths from this cause.

"This must be looked upon as a notable improvement, due unquestionably to the high regard paid to sanitary conditions and ventilation of printing plants throughout the country," the "Review" declares.

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Our 32nd Annual July Reductions

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\$55.00 Suits now \$45.00
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COLLAPSE OF A BUBBLE

Employee stock ownership, always condemned by organized labor as a snare, a delusion and often something worse, has shown that it can not stand depression any better than most other lines of business, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Princeton, N. J.

Princeton's Industrial Relations Section has completed a study of what has happened to employee ownership of stock during the two and a half years of depression, and finds that plenty has happened. The employee who bought stock will be lucky if he breaks even and has for his trouble only the worry and the loss of the use of his money for other purposes.

The university picked twenty big companies for its study. These normally employ a million and a half workers. They include two steel companies, two each of public utilities, railroads and automotive companies, four oil companies, one store chain and seven miscellaneous manufacturing companies.

Of the twenty, five have quit cold—their plans have been dropped finally and definitely. In five others no recent offering has been made. In two companies no dividends have been paid for two or more years; one quit in 1931 and four quit in 1932.

While subscribers in most plans were protected against heavy losses by various so-called bonus provisions, five of the twenty plans had no such provisions. Some companies have readjusted the purchase price as quotations went down, but in some cases the quoted prices have fallen so fast the companies could not keep up with the drop.

It is reported that in the main stock owners will suffer but little in actual cash loss, but the point is—the glowing promises made to workers by stock-selling corporations have fallen flat as a pancake and the worker can not cash in on them, as he was told he could do.

Only nine of the twenty companies listed are still paying dividends. Meanwhile unemployment has added its own grim disillusionment.

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of the International Association of Machinists
when having work done on your car

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DEMAND THE
UNION LABEL

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Lavel Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of June 24, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Operating Engineers No. 64, M. E. Bell, vice A. P. Zimmerman. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter of commendation for his services relative to the city budget, and thanking Council for same. From the Building Trades Council, recommending the names of several firms for the patronage of organized labor. From Miss Josephine Roche, president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, thanking Council for its friendly and helpful interest in their sales program. From Secretary William A. Smith, governor's office, acknowledging receipt of copy of resolutions condemning the new departure in our public education system. From Machinists' Lodge, Long Beach, Calif., with reference to the Shell Oil Company. Minutes of Building Trades Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125, requesting the Council to place the San Francisco Biscuit Company on the "We Don't Patronize List"; communication from the Citizens' Committee on Legal Reforms, relative to contributions for the purpose of carrying on its work.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—(1) Initiative measure, to change present system of taxation so as to provide for support of elementary and high schools by means of a state income tax and a sales tax. (2) Proposed city ordinance providing for regulation and inspection of steam boilers and pressure vessels, issuance of permits and charging fees therefore. (3) Proposal to amend certain laws passed by the 1931 Legislature regulating cleaning and dyeing establishments.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Minutes of the California State Federation of Labor; from the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the labor press of America.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Lucca Restaurant, 420 Francisco.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Request Complied With—From the California State Federation of Labor, calling upon the governor of California to incorporate in his call for a special session of the Legislature to consider state water development the necessity of also having the Legislature consider the urgent needs of immediate action on emergency public work and unemployment relief. On motion the request contained therein was complied with.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Musicians No. 6 as follows:

"Whereas, The San Francisco Summer Symphony Association is to give a series of five concerts at the Civic Auditorium during the months of August and September, employing a large orchestra of union musicians; and

"Whereas, These concerts are given at a nominal admission charge, thereby enabling our citizens to enjoy the best music at a very low cost; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council be and is hereby instructed to communicate with the various unions affiliated with the Council and urge that they support this splendid educational and cultural movement."

On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Reports of Unions—Stereotypers—Business very slack. Hatters—Requested a demand for the union label when purchasing hats. Garment Workers—Business very dull; requested a demand for their label when purchasing garments.

Nominations for Delegates to State Federation of Labor Convention—Delegates A. Brenner and H. Ernst were nominated.

Receipts, \$424.79; expenses, \$243.94.

Adjourned at 8:45 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

At the regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on Thursday, June 23, President Gallagher appointed the following delegates to be members of the Joint Labor Day Committee, to work in conjunction with a similar committee of the San Francisco Labor Council:

At large, J. B. Gallagher, H. A. Milton, Thomas Doyle, Frank C. MacDonald, F. P. Nicholas, D. J. Cavanagh, T. C. Meagher, James E. Rickets and A. E. Cohn; Building Material Drivers, Dan Dougherty; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Joseph Meaney; Sheet Metal Workers, J. D. Leary; Carpenters No. 22, J. H. Murray; Carpenters No. 34 (Pile Drivers), D. McGilvery; Carpenters No. 304, William Beyer; Carpet Upholsterers, George Winrich; Ornamental Plasterers, G. Serrano; Cement Finishers, Victor Doyle; Electrical Workers No. 6, George Blakeley; Elevator Constructors, S. France; Felt and Composition Roofers, H. J. Boster; Furniture Handlers, Joseph Ault; Granite Cutters, John Johman; Hod Carriers, Daniel Foley; Heat, Frost and Asbestos Workers, A. MacDonald; Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Frank Johansen; Millwrights, John Orcutt; Municipal Cribbers, W. Edminster; Painters No. 19, J. Mullane; Painters No. 658, V. Roma; Painters No. 1158, Robert Leiser; Plumbers, Neil J. Kelly; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Robert Coleman; Sprinkler Fitters, Leo McConnell; Steam Engineers, W. R. Towne; Steam Fitters, Thomas J. Shaughnessy; Tile Setters, Harry Hall; Tile Setters' Helpers, George Sullivan; Glass Workers, M. Coll; United Laborers, Robert Hathaway; Upholsterers, P. J. Videcoq; Varnishers and Polishers, R. Helfinger; Wood Carvers, Joseph Fechtner; Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, E. K. Rhodes.

MODERN PROGRESS

In days of yore, if anybody missed a stage coach he was content to wait two or three days for the next one. Now he lets out a squawk if he misses one section of a revolving door—"Railroad Trainman."

ORDERS FIVE-DAY WEEK

A five-day working week with corresponding reductions in pay, to go into effect on July 1, and affecting all state employees receiving more than \$100 a month salary, has been ordered by Governor Rolph, after a conference with the heads of all major departments of the state administration held last Tuesday afternoon.

The adoption of the five-day week was made necessary by a slump of about 20 per cent in the state's revenue, it was announced.

Of the total saved, \$1,500,000 will be lopped from the payroll of the general fund, and about \$2,500,000 from the special fund payroll. This latter sum may be devoted in part to the employment of "several thousand persons" on public works, it was declared.

MISS ROCHE HONORED

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been bestowed on Miss Josephine Roche, president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company of Denver, by Smith College, at Northampton, Mass., for her nationally recognized work in "social and industrial welfare." Her industrial policy in dealing with employees of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co., on a basis of equality and justice, under contractual relations with the United Mine Workers of America, is hailed everywhere by socially minded people as the outstanding industrial experiment in America, says the Colorado "Labor Advocate." Miss Roche will be remembered by trade unionists of San Francisco for the able address delivered before the Labor Council some months ago.

SUCCESSOR TO SCHLESINGER

David Dubinsky, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has been chosen president by the union executive board to succeed the late Benjamin Schlesinger. Dubinsky has a fine record of service to the labor movement and is considered one of the ablest officials of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

WANTS QUICK ACTION

It was announced at a recent convention of singing teachers that crooning is hard on the throat, but the trouble is that it isn't hard enough quick enough.—"Arkansas Gazette."

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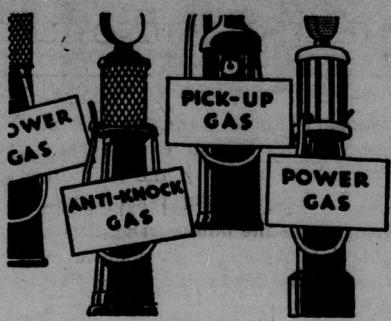
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EVERYONE wants split-second "quicker starting"—but not at the cost of good mileage. All of us want more "power"—but we also want a motor that does *other things* besides *pull*.

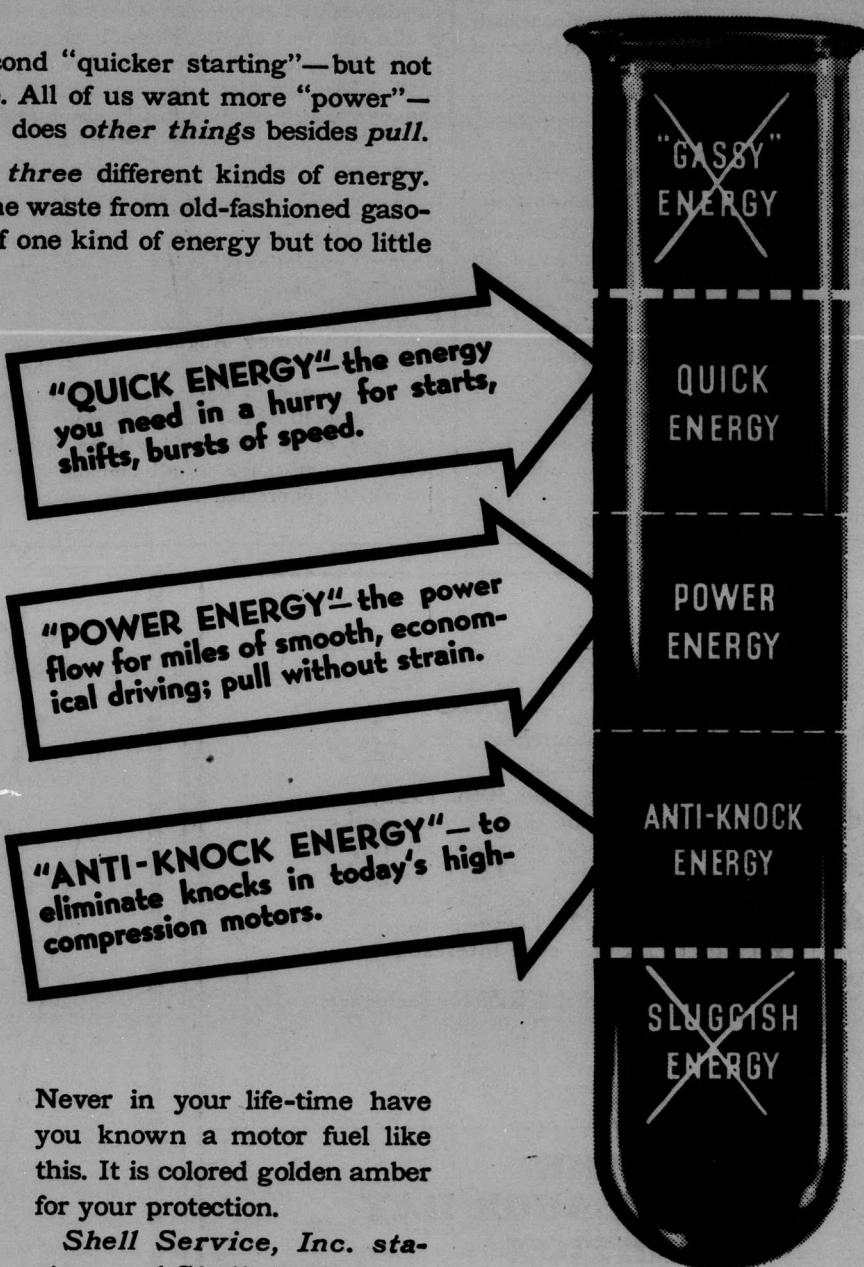
Actually, your motor needs *three* different kinds of energy. And you are bound to get engine waste from old-fashioned gasolines. They may have *plenty* of one kind of energy but too little of another.

*Now in one
fuel all three
vital energies*

In the new Shell 3-energy gasoline, not one of these three vital energies has been sacrificed. And Shell 3-energy gasoline is *selected* energy! No wasteful "gassy" fractions. No sluggish "wet" fuel. It is all *pure energy* from the very heart of petroleum.

What about anti-knock?

In a long series of octane rating tests made of every non-premium fuel now being sold in this market, the new Shell 3-energy gasoline has consistently scored the highest anti-knock rating of them all.



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waste!

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Shell service men *seal* every station tank when they fill it with gasoline. Thus you know what you are getting when you buy from a Shell pump.

Labor Day Committee Begins Preparations For Barbecue-Picnic

Although the traditional parade will be omitted this year, as on the last few occasions, Labor Day is to be celebrated by organized labor of San Francisco on September 5 next in a manner that will reflect credit on the movement and give opportunity for expression of the progress of trade unionism and the solidarity of labor.

The first meeting of the 1932 Joint Labor Day Committee, composed of members of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council, was held on Saturday evening, June 25, in the Labor Temple. A goodly attendance of members responded to the call to order of John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, and Daniel P. Haggerty was elected temporary chairman by acclamation.

The first order of business was the election of permanent officers, which resulted as follows: Chairman, Daniel P. Haggerty, president of the Labor Council; vice-chairman, Dan Cavanagh, delegate of Sheet Metal Workers; secretary, John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council; assistant secretary, Thomas Doyle, secretary of Building Trades Council; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien, delegate of Brewery Workmen No. 7; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Dan Dougherty, delegate of Building Material Teamsters.

Discussion as to the character of the coming Labor Day celebration followed. A number of suggestions were made, resulting in the adoption of a motion to celebrate Labor Day, September 5,

1932, by a picnic and barbecue at California Park, Marin County.

On motion the chairman was empowered to appoint the necessary sub-committees to perfect the arrangements for the celebration.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Joint Labor Day Committee in the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, July 9, two weeks from date.

Plans for Loans to Jobless

On Same Terms as to Banks

Creation of a federal corporation to finance unemployed heads of households in amounts not exceeding \$500 will be urged by the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

The corporation for the unemployed would be similar to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and would be designed "to provide emergency loans for the purchase of necessities of life by unemployed heads of households who are ordinarily capable of self-support."

The plan was approved by the executives' association, composed of the heads of twenty-one railroad labor organizations, representing 2,000,000 employees, at a meeting in Cleveland, Ohio.

Summer Symphony Concerts

Indorsed by Labor Council

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council resolutions urging support of the San Francisco Summer Symphony Association, which is to give a series of five concerts at the Civic Auditorium during August and September, were unanimously adopted. The text of these resolutions is printed in the proceedings of the Council on page 10 of the Labor Clarion.

Copies of the resolutions have been sent by Secretary O'Connell to all affiliated unions, and the hope is expressed that these concerts will receive liberal support.

"AMERICAN PHENOMENON"

Camped in a "what have you" manner, the Bonus Expeditionary Force stands as one of America's most remarkable human experiences. It is an American phenomenon of the first order, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

Leaving aside the bonus issue, the army is a remarkable institution. It is doubtful whether the bonus as a definite issue is what really moved most of these men to come to Washington. It seems more probable that, beset by destitution about which they were able to do nothing, they decided that coming to Washington was a definite and affirmative move and the only one they knew how to make.

The most remarkable feature of the whole occupation is the perfect order of the invading forces.

These men have come in groups from all over the country. Among them are skilled mechanics and fine artists of many lines. The idea to "march to Washington" spread like some nebulous cloud across the countryside, with its magnetic appeal. By many ways they have come. Train crews and automobilists have helped them. City officials and state officials have helped, wisely or otherwise. But here they are. And the perfect order of the social unit they have set up is one of the most remarkable things in America today. There is no political corruption in the sizable city they have made and there are no Al Capones to sap its vitality.

The Bonus Expeditionary Force will not get its bonus, but it has shown that in the rank and file of America there is a sense of order, a capacity for self-control and a determination that bodes well for the future of the country. The destitute are governing themselves as well as any Americans have ever governed themselves.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK 526 California St. (and Branches), San Francisco

For the quarter year ending June 30th, 1932, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **three and one-half (3 1/2)** per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after July 1st, 1932. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1st, 1932. Deposits made on or before July 11th, 1932, will earn interest from July 1st, 1932.

H. H. HERZER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL LABOR DAY EDITION of the LABOR CLARION 1932

Is in course of preparation. An effort to make this year's publication of extraordinary interest to the business and labor elements will be made, and the co-operation of all members of organized labor and friends is solicited and will be appreciated.

THE LABOR CLARION

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